

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1859.

TOWN MEETING.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 17, 1859.
In accordance with the request of many citizens, a town meeting, for the consideration of business of much importance to the interests of this place, will be held at the Court House, on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock.

JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday at the Court House in this place. The meeting yesterday forenoon was organized by calling General Chandler, of Sumpter District, North Carolina, to the Chair, and electing R. H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, and M. Gregg, Esq., of S. C. Secretaries. The Secretaries, with the Secretary of the Company, were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and report the amount of stock represented.

The stock held in the Road by the State of North Carolina is represented by Hon. S. J. Person, that held by the State of South Carolina, by Gen. Chandler, of Sumpter District, — Williamson, Esq., of Darlington District and Dr. Johnson, of Marion District. The stock of the Town of Wilmington, by T. C. Miller and A. Martin, Esqs., that of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company, by Wm. C. Bennett, Esq., Dr. J. R. D. Bellamy and Dr. A. J. DeRosier, Jr. The capital stock of the Company subscribed and paid up is \$1,125,314.91. Of this a little over six hundred thousand dollars, or a majority of the whole is held by the two States and the two corporations, consequently there is always certainly a quorum.

The Committee on stock, at a quarter past twelve o'clock reported as follows:—Whole number of shares represented 9,831, of which there are 1,590 represented in person, and 8,241 by proxy. This being a majority of all the stock, the meeting was declared ready to proceed to the transaction of business.

The Report of the President and Directors, with the accompanying reports of the Superintendent and other officers, was submitted by Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., President of the Company.

From these reports we learn that the receipts of the Road for the year ending Sept. 30th 1858, have been \$982,191.74; of which there has been derived from through travel \$139,813.74; from way travel \$70,697.05; upfreights and minor sources \$43,289.32; down freights \$83,641.63; Mills, \$43,750.00. The expenditures (both ordinary and extraordinary) for operating the road have been \$223,067.49, leaving net revenue equal to \$159,124.25.

There appears to be a diminution in receipts as compared with those of the previous year of \$80,324.18, or more properly of \$72,624.18, allowance being made for certain annual sums included in the previous year.—The main decrease has been in through travel, which accounts for \$63,314.17 of the falling off. The next important decrease has been in the matter of up freight.

To account satisfactorily for this state of things it is necessary to bear in mind the difficulties under which the road has labored during the past year, and which fully sustain Mr. Robertson, the Engineer and Superintendent, in remarking that "never, perhaps, in the annals of railroad enterprise has such a combination of untoward circumstances, well calculated to evoke the direct results, been known, as those with which the road has been surrounded during the last twelve months."

Coincident with the opening of the year commenced the ruinous financial convulsions which spread destruction over the country and fell peculiarly weight upon the Railroad industry. At the same time the Road found a new competitor for a part of its freight and travel by the completion of the North Eastern Road to Charleston, while early in the Spring the long anticipated rivalry of the interior route by way of the Virginia and Tennessee R. Road, etc., began to be realized; the steamship lines between Charleston and Savannah and the Northern Cities ran at reduced rates, and offered increased accommodations; and in the face of all this competition, the through ticket arrangement between Wilmington and the Northern Cities was broken up by the action of Companies North of us. We agree that "it should be a source of special gratification to know that the work has so well sustained itself amid circumstances so adverse and threatening, and to draw from it the pleasing conviction that it has passed safely through its gloomiest period." That travel will return to its old route is already shown by the experience of the last month or six weeks.

The President and Directors have judged it wise economy to shrink from no outlay necessary to put the work in the best position—provide it with suitable shops and depots, fill up track work, and make everything permanent, although, in doing so, present expenses may be swelled, because confident that these expenses will be paid in future profits, and in the assurance of safety to life and property.

We say nothing discouraging in the position of the Company, but the reverse. There is no reason why its receipts during the current and future years should not exceed the highest point they have yet reached in the most prosperous times, while as works in progress get finished, the drain on the resources of the Company on account of "construction" must greatly diminish or wholly cease. Dividends must be realized at no distant day.

The President having concluded reading his report, the meeting adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

The Right Way.

The threatening league of the Indian tribes of Washington Territory has been broken up—the Indians themselves subdued and brought to terms, and a most harassing and expensive war brought to an end by a little vigor at first. Col. Steptoe, with an inadequate force, permitted himself to be drawn on and badly whipped; Col. Wright, with a sufficient force armed with the long-ranged rifles, carried fire and devastation through the territories of the offending tribes—whipped them if they showed themselves—ruined their crops, their stores and their dwellings if they did not. It looked pretty severe at first, but it made the campaign short and the ultimate suffering and loss of life much less than it would otherwise have been, had the tampering, coaxing policy been pursued. The "noble savage" must be taught to fear the pale face, before he will keep faith or behave himself like a "noble savage" ought.

The Fayetteville Observer learns that John A. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, will deliver the annual address at the Sampson County Fair.

Is Luck.—The New Orleans Bulletin learns that the pay teller of the Bank of New Orleans, is the lucky holder of the ticket that won the \$100,000 in the last drawing of the Havana Lottery.

Snow.—The first thing that met our eyes on Tuesday morning on looking out of the window, was the falling of a good wholesome snow. It came in flakes thick and fast, and continued for a good long while. The weather has a snowy quality feeling.

A recent Census of Spain, gives a population of 15,464,330. In 1849, the population of Spain was put down at 13,936,218. The population of the Spanish Colonies in America, Asia and Africa was 4,208,291. The population of Spain thus appears to be slowly increasing, although, still greatly below what it once was in the palmy days of the monarchy, or even while governed by the Romans as a Province.

The Legislature.

Strangely enough, we are without a scrap of private news from Raleigh. We find in the Standard of this date the report of both Houses on Monday.

At 12 o'clock on Monday the Senate was called to order by Hon. John Hill, late Clerk. The roll having been called, and the bills administered, there being a quorum present, the Senate proceeded to organize.

Mr. McDowell, of Bladen, moved that the Senate do now proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated Henry T. Clark, Esq., of Edgecombe. Mr. McDonald nominated Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Guilford. Mr. Clark received 28 votes. Mr. Gorrell received 14 votes. Mr. Clark being duly elected, was conducted to the chair by Messrs. McDowell and McDonald. On taking his seat he acknowledged the compliment paid to him, referred briefly to the objects of the assembly, and bespoke the kind assistance of the Senate in his efforts to preserve order and enforce the rules.

Hon. John Hill was unanimously re-elected principal Clerk, and Quentin Busbee Assistant Clerk. Mr. James Page was elected Principal Doorkeeper, and Mr. Terry Assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a Committee of five was appointed to draft rules of order for the government of the Senate. The following is the Committee: W. L. Steele, R. S. Donnell, T. D. McDowell, Ralph Gorrell and Wm. J. Houston.

The House of Commons was called to order by the late Clerk, Mr. Cantwell—the oaths were administered, and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. Hill of Halifax proposing Thos. Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, and Mr. Waddell of Stanly proposing D. D. Ferree.

Mr. Settle received 75 votes; Mr. Ferree received 30 votes. Mr. Settle was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Hill and Ferree.

Ed. Cantwell, Esq., was re-elected Clerk, receiving 86 votes; Mr. Harrison, of Wake, 28 votes.—George Howard, Esq., of Wilson, was chosen Assistant Clerk. Mr. Webster, of Chatham, was elected Principal, and John Lawrence, of Forsythe, Assistant Doorkeeper. A Committee was appointed to draw up Rules of Order.

We publish in full the Governor's Message. It is a plain, lucid, business-like document, wholly devoted to State matters, making no reference to Federal politics, or the exciting sectional discussions of the day. The Governor transmits two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, on the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. He does not feel at liberty to retain them, but thinks, however, that they are of such a character as not to merit any attention from the Legislature of the State. The Governor refers to the debts and finances of the State. The facts and figures on these points were spread broadcast during the canvass last summer. He refers to the unequal assessments in different counties and in different districts of the same county, and proposes a remedy. As regards the Bank of the State, he does not favor the creation of any monster institution in its place. He refers approvingly to the project for a modification of the usury laws of the State.

Mr. McDowell of Bladen was the next prominent candidate before the Democratic caucus for the Speakership of the Senate, and Mr. Hill of Halifax, for the Speakership of the House.—Daily Journal, 17th inst.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a private correspondent for a sketch of the most important business done during the sessions of Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, a joint resolution passed both houses to raise a committee to enquire into the expediency of lighting the Capitol with gas, which can be done very quickly, as most of the necessary fixtures are at hand.

On Wednesday the 17th, two important bills were introduced into the Senate, one to amend the Constitution so as to introduce an ad valorem system of taxation in reference to negroes; the other to Charter the Greensboro and Danville Railroad. The war upon Eastern interests has commenced pretty soon. Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, has been elected Engrossing Clerk.

In the House, on the 17th, Mr. Walser of Davidson, introduced a bill to remove Free Negroes from the State. A bill was also introduced into the House to exempt one slave from execution.

It is said that the caucus for Senators will be held next Monday night. Messrs. Reid and Clingman are both in Raleigh.—Daily Journal, 18th inst.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention will meet at Petersburg on the 22nd day of next month, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. An unusual state of excitement exists in Virginia with reference to this nomination for the Governorship, and an amount of acrimony has been and continues to be exhibited that is really puzzling to an outsider. One portion of the Democratic party, and apparently the more numerous portion, go for Hon. John Letcher, while another portion, possessing talents and social political influence and position, oppose him with the utmost vehemence, being anxious for the nomination of almost any one else. Gov. Wise and the Richmond Enquirer are opposed to Letcher.—The South and the Hunter men go for him.

Whole Vote of New York.

The figures are for Morgan, Republican, 235,657; for Parker, Democrat, 171,014; for Burrows, American, 47,811; for Gerritt Smith, Abolitionist, 4,588.—Morgan over Parker 18,543. The Democratic vote is largely increased and the Republican majority much reduced since 1856. The untoward result in the Congressional districts is due to the unfortunate feud in the Democratic ranks.

We assure the Hillsboro Recorder, and all papers and persons, whatsoever or whomever, that our recent references to the state of Chief Justice Nash's health were made with all possible respect—without any disposition to charge him with dotage or the failure of his mental powers—still less could we intimate, for a moment, any desire to thrust him aside, or deprive him of the honors or emoluments of his position. Long may he enjoy them. But his health is feeble, and another Judge is needed.

Is Mr. De Santy or De Santy still keeping watch and ward over the Trinity Bay end of the Atlantic Cable? Does he still sit watching that instrument and waiting for a current? Has he never gone asleep on his post, or taken a nap to relieve the tedium of his vigils, or taken a puff at the weed? Who knows, in fact who knows anything about the mysterious man? We don't believe there ever was such a person at all. He is a myth.

There was a good sound frost on last Wednesday and Thursday mornings—the ground was crisp, and the sympathies of the philanthropist were excited on behalf of all the barbed dogs about town.

FOUND DEAD.—We learn that Mr. J. A. Arnold, a Pilot at Smithville, was found dead on Oak Island Beach, on yesterday morning. It is supposed he died from a fit. He leaves a wife and several children at Smithville.

Later from Mexico.—Rumored Attack on the City of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The steamer General Rusk, from Louisiana, Texas, on the 12th inst., has arrived. It was rumored that the City of Mexico had been attacked by a large force of rebels, and that four hundred of General Zuloaga's men were killed.

The liberals were in possession of the whole country, excepting the capital.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, NOV. 16, 1859.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina: The meeting of the representatives of the people in General Assembly, always marked by the presence of the Governor, and the exclusive law-making power of the State, with no check upon its exercise, when constitutionally employed, save that of the author of the law, has been a source of much interest to the people of this State, and to the people of the Federal Government, and we can well see why the assembling of such a body should excite the keenest interest. But while this has been usually the case with regard to Legislatures which have preceded the present one, it is emphatically so as to this, being now the meeting of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, under an act of the State of North Carolina, which, doubtless, much diversity of opinion will be found to exist.

In a government constituted like ours, these differences of opinion will always prevail, not only between political parties into which a community may be divided, but between the members, even of the same party organization. Such differences, however, are but the result of that freedom of opinion to which all are entitled, and for the proper exercise of which it is the duty of every citizen to be prepared to give to all matters upon which you may be called to act, a careful consideration, and I trust that you will not only do so, but that you will also endeavor to promote the general welfare of the State.

In the discharge of my duty, I shall, in this communication, lay before you such views and suggestions of my own, as I deem it my duty to submit.

The first subject to which I invite your attention is the very important one of the State debt and finances. The Public Treasurer reported the bonded debt of the State to be, on the 13th December, 1858, \$1,183,802.35. Of this the following were the details:

Debt to the University of North Carolina,	6,900 00
Debt to the State of North Carolina,	\$5,147,802.35
This debt has been increased by the amounts and for the purposes following:	
Consolidation of interest with principal on bonds to Literary Board, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	\$5,202.45
Bond to Bank of Cape Fear, for loan,	11,000 00
Bond for Fayetteville and Albemarle Bank Road,	20,000 00
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	6,000 00
Lunatic Asylum, under an act of 1856,	21,000 00
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad for balance of subscription, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	\$33,500 00
Subscription for enclosing grounds, Sec.,	35,000 00
Subscription to Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	250,000 00
Loan to Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	400,000 00
Western North Carolina Railroad, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	1,731,702.45
Debt to the State of North Carolina, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	\$6,879,505.09

Making the bonded debt of the State upon which she is primarily liable, at this time, six millions eight hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and five dollars. Of this amount, the payment of the principal and interest of the sum of \$400,000 loaned to the State, by the State of New Hampshire, on the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith, is not due until the 1st of January, 1860. The balance of the debt, which is due at this time, is \$6,479,505.09. The Governor refers to the debts and finances of the State. The facts and figures on these points were spread broadcast during the canvass last summer. He refers to the unequal assessments in different counties and in different districts of the same county, and proposes a remedy. As regards the Bank of the State, he does not favor the creation of any monster institution in its place. He refers approvingly to the project for a modification of the usury laws of the State.

Mr. McDowell of Bladen was the next prominent candidate before the Democratic caucus for the Speakership of the Senate, and Mr. Hill of Halifax, for the Speakership of the House.—Daily Journal, 17th inst.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a private correspondent for a sketch of the most important business done during the sessions of Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, a joint resolution passed both houses to raise a committee to enquire into the expediency of lighting the Capitol with gas, which can be done very quickly, as most of the necessary fixtures are at hand.

On Wednesday the 17th, two important bills were introduced into the Senate, one to amend the Constitution so as to introduce an ad valorem system of taxation in reference to negroes; the other to Charter the Greensboro and Danville Railroad. The war upon Eastern interests has commenced pretty soon. Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, has been elected Engrossing Clerk.

In the House, on the 17th, Mr. Walser of Davidson, introduced a bill to remove Free Negroes from the State. A bill was also introduced into the House to exempt one slave from execution.

It is said that the caucus for Senators will be held next Monday night. Messrs. Reid and Clingman are both in Raleigh.—Daily Journal, 18th inst.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention will meet at Petersburg on the 22nd day of next month, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. An unusual state of excitement exists in Virginia with reference to this nomination for the Governorship, and an amount of acrimony has been and continues to be exhibited that is really puzzling to an outsider. One portion of the Democratic party, and apparently the more numerous portion, go for Hon. John Letcher, while another portion, possessing talents and social political influence and position, oppose him with the utmost vehemence, being anxious for the nomination of almost any one else. Gov. Wise and the Richmond Enquirer are opposed to Letcher.—The South and the Hunter men go for him.

Whole Vote of New York.

The figures are for Morgan, Republican, 235,657; for Parker, Democrat, 171,014; for Burrows, American, 47,811; for Gerritt Smith, Abolitionist, 4,588.—Morgan over Parker 18,543. The Democratic vote is largely increased and the Republican majority much reduced since 1856. The untoward result in the Congressional districts is due to the unfortunate feud in the Democratic ranks.

We assure the Hillsboro Recorder, and all papers and persons, whatsoever or whomever, that our recent references to the state of Chief Justice Nash's health were made with all possible respect—without any disposition to charge him with dotage or the failure of his mental powers—still less could we intimate, for a moment, any desire to thrust him aside, or deprive him of the honors or emoluments of his position. Long may he enjoy them. But his health is feeble, and another Judge is needed.

Is Mr. De Santy or De Santy still keeping watch and ward over the Trinity Bay end of the Atlantic Cable? Does he still sit watching that instrument and waiting for a current? Has he never gone asleep on his post, or taken a nap to relieve the tedium of his vigils, or taken a puff at the weed? Who knows, in fact who knows anything about the mysterious man? We don't believe there ever was such a person at all. He is a myth.

There was a good sound frost on last Wednesday and Thursday mornings—the ground was crisp, and the sympathies of the philanthropist were excited on behalf of all the barbed dogs about town.

FOUND DEAD.—We learn that Mr. J. A. Arnold, a Pilot at Smithville, was found dead on Oak Island Beach, on yesterday morning. It is supposed he died from a fit. He leaves a wife and several children at Smithville.

Later from Mexico.—Rumored Attack on the City of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The steamer General Rusk, from Louisiana, Texas, on the 12th inst., has arrived. It was rumored that the City of Mexico had been attacked by a large force of rebels, and that four hundred of General Zuloaga's men were killed.

The liberals were in possession of the whole country, excepting the capital.

uncertainty of the fund provided, was nevertheless a step in the right direction. The fund, though small, affords a nucleus upon which may be built a permanent fund for the support of the State. The fund, though small, affords a nucleus upon which may be built a permanent fund for the support of the State. The fund, though small, affords a nucleus upon which may be built a permanent fund for the support of the State.

The Railroad stocks belonging to the State and not before appropriated to other purposes, constitute the chief part of the sinking fund. The fund, though small, affords a nucleus upon which may be built a permanent fund for the support of the State. The fund, though small, affords a nucleus upon which may be built a permanent fund for the support of the State.

The first subject to which I invite your attention is the very important one of the State debt and finances. The Public Treasurer reported the bonded debt of the State to be, on the 13th December, 1858, \$1,183,802.35. Of this the following were the details:

Debt to the University of North Carolina,	6,900 00
Debt to the State of North Carolina,	\$5,147,802.35
This debt has been increased by the amounts and for the purposes following:	
Consolidation of interest with principal on bonds to Literary Board, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	\$5,202.45
Bond to Bank of Cape Fear, for loan,	11,000 00
Bond for Fayetteville and Albemarle Bank Road,	20,000 00
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	6,000 00
Lunatic Asylum, under an act of 1856,	21,000 00
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad for balance of subscription, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	\$33,500 00
Subscription for enclosing grounds, Sec.,	35,000 00
Subscription to Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	250,000 00
Loan to Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	400,000 00
Western North Carolina Railroad, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	1,731,702.45
Debt to the State of North Carolina, by resolution of the last General Assembly, under an act of 1856,	\$6,879,505.09

Making the bonded debt of the State upon which she is primarily liable, at this time, six millions eight hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and five dollars. Of this amount, the payment of the principal and interest of the sum of \$400,000 loaned to the State, by the State of New Hampshire, on the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith, is not due until the 1st of January, 1860. The balance of the debt, which is due at this time, is \$6,479,505.09. The Governor refers to the debts and finances of the State. The facts and figures on these points were spread broadcast during the canvass last summer. He refers to the unequal assessments in different counties and in different districts of the same county, and proposes a remedy. As regards the Bank of the State, he does not favor the creation of any monster institution in its place. He refers approvingly to the project for a modification of the usury laws of the State.

Mr. McDowell of Bladen was the next prominent candidate before the Democratic caucus for the Speakership of the Senate, and Mr. Hill of Halifax, for the Speakership of the House.—Daily Journal, 17th inst.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a private correspondent for a sketch of the most important business done during the sessions of Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, a joint resolution passed both houses to raise a committee to enquire into the expediency of lighting the Capitol with gas, which can be done very quickly, as most of the necessary fixtures are at hand.

On Wednesday the 17th, two important bills were introduced into the Senate, one to amend the Constitution so as to introduce an ad valorem system of taxation in reference to negroes; the other to Charter the Greensboro and Danville Railroad. The war upon Eastern interests has commenced pretty soon. Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, has been elected Engrossing Clerk.

In the House, on the 17th, Mr. Walser of Davidson, introduced a bill to remove Free Negroes from the State. A bill was also introduced into the House to exempt one slave from execution.

It is said that the caucus for Senators will be held next Monday night. Messrs. Reid and Clingman are both in Raleigh.—Daily Journal, 18th inst.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention will meet at Petersburg on the 22nd day of next month, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. An unusual state of excitement exists in Virginia with reference to this nomination for the Governorship, and an amount of acrimony has been and continues to be exhibited that is really puzzling to an outsider. One portion of the Democratic party, and apparently the more numerous portion, go for Hon. John Letcher, while another portion, possessing talents and social political influence and position, oppose him with the utmost vehemence, being anxious for the nomination of almost any one else. Gov. Wise and the Richmond Enquirer are opposed to Letcher.—The South and the Hunter men go for him.

Whole Vote of New York.

The figures are for Morgan, Republican, 235,657; for Parker, Democrat, 171,014; for Burrows, American, 47,811; for Gerritt Smith, Abolitionist, 4,588.—Morgan over Parker 18,543. The Democratic vote is largely increased and the Republican majority much reduced since 1856. The untoward result in the Congressional districts is due to the unfortunate feud in the Democratic ranks.

We assure the Hillsboro Recorder, and all papers and persons, whatsoever or whomever, that our recent references to the state of Chief Justice Nash's health were made with all possible respect—without any disposition to charge him with dotage or the failure of his mental powers—still less could we intimate, for a moment, any desire to thrust him aside, or deprive him of the honors or emoluments of his position. Long may he enjoy them. But his health is feeble, and another Judge is needed.

Is Mr. De Santy or De Santy still keeping watch and ward over the Trinity Bay end of the Atlantic Cable? Does he still sit watching that instrument and waiting for a current? Has he never gone asleep on his post, or taken a nap to relieve the tedium of his vigils, or taken a puff at the weed? Who knows, in fact who knows anything about the mysterious man? We don't believe there ever was such a person at all. He is a myth.

There was a good sound frost on last Wednesday and Thursday mornings—the ground was crisp, and the sympathies of the philanthropist were excited on behalf of all the barbed dogs about town.

FOUND DEAD.—We learn that Mr. J. A. Arnold, a Pilot at Smithville, was found dead on Oak Island Beach, on yesterday morning. It is supposed he died from a fit. He leaves a wife and several children at Smithville.

Later from Mexico.—Rumored Attack on the City of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The steamer General Rusk, from Louisiana, Texas, on the 12th inst., has arrived. It was rumored that the City of Mexico had been attacked by a large force of rebels, and that four hundred of General Zuloaga's men were killed.

The liberals were in possession of the whole country, excepting the capital.

In this connection I beg to renew the recommendation made by me to the General Assembly, that the Governor of the State be empowered to furnish arms from the State Arsenal for the use of such schools in the State as may apply for them, bonds being given for the safe keeping and return of such arms, and the payment of the value of the same.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing a tax of one and three-fourths cents on every hundred dollars of land, and five and one-fourth cents on every taxable poll, for the support of the Asylum; and, for that purpose, appropriated twenty thousand dollars for each of the years 1857 and 1858, to be paid out of the treasury to the provision made to raise the forty thousand dollars appropriated, save that the several counties having patients in the Asylum were required, as they had been before, to contribute their county to the support of the Asylum, and for that purpose, to levy the amounts charged and due for their support, and cause them to be collected and paid into the public treasury with other public moneys.

On the first of July last, the Superintendent of the Asylum reported to the public treasurer the counties having patients at the institution, and the sums respectively due by them, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$17,857.77, which the Sheriff paid in, with the public taxes, before the end of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$7,109.62, showing that the counties have contributed to the support of the Asylum, to the first of July last, \$10,748.15, without including anything for the support of the patients since that time. This fact fully proves the wisdom of the law, and shows that the law is not only a wise one, but a necessary one, and that it should be maintained.

It is true that the law provides that if the tax shall not be paid by any county within twelve months after it is due, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall demand the amount thereof from the share of such county, in the common school fund, and the same shall be distributed and paid to the public treasury.

This, itself, would be a serious evil, as it would deprive the common schools of part of the very income upon which they now set apart for their support. And besides, should a county fail to pay, it will be at least eighteen months after a patient is admitted to the Asylum, before the State can realize anything in this way for his support.

As the act of the last session was limited to two years in its operation, further legislation will be required to continue the same. If the Legislature do not act, the Asylum will be closed, and the State will be obliged to support the patients at large, then, it seems to me, that some more efficient means should be adopted to secure the whole matter to the proper authorities for such directions, if any, as they may think proper to give.

Your last session a bill was passed, tending to the State of the State a renewal of its charter. At a general meeting of the stockholders in the City of Raleigh, the matter was discussed, and the stockholders, by a large majority, declined to accept a renewal of the charter upon the terms contained in the bill. As the charter under which the Bank is now doing business expires on the 1st of January, 1860, it would be necessary to call a meeting of the stockholders to wind up its affairs, if, in my opinion, it were highly expedient for the Legislature, at this session, to charter a new institution of the kind, and to place it in the hands of the State, should it go into liquidation. It has been some time suggested that the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear should be used for the purpose of building a safe and profitable investment of that portion of the literary fund, which is now deposited in the hands of the Bank of Cape Fear, and that the Bank of Cape Fear should be re-chartered, and that it should be made a safe and profitable investment of that portion of the literary fund, which is now deposited in the hands of the Bank of Cape Fear, and that the Bank of Cape Fear should be re-chartered, and that it should be made a safe and profitable investment of that portion of the literary fund, which is now deposited in the hands of the Bank of Cape Fear.

But it is uncertain whether the Bank of Cape Fear would accept of such a proposition, and if that difficulty were removed, it seems to me that such an arrangement would be highly desirable. So long as the Bank of Cape Fear is in existence, it is a source of much trouble and expense to the State, and it is highly probable that it will be able to do so, and relieve the State to that extent.

I will state also that, for two years past, the State has been in the habit of paying out of the literary fund, upon bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for \$300,000, by reason of her endorsement thereof, and that she is now in the habit of paying out of the literary fund, upon bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for \$300,000, by reason of her endorsement thereof, and that she is now in the habit of paying